

MAKING FOOD CONTROL LAW EFFECTIVE NOW A TASK FOR HOUSEWIVES' ASSOCIATION

It Was The Evening World
Organization That Put
Teeth in Statute.

NOW TO CARRY IT OUT.

Women Are Invited to Join
Organization and Add to
Its Strength.

By Sophie Irene Loeb.
Every woman is invited to join the
Housewives' Protective Association of
The Evening World.



Sign the applica-
tion blank and
receive the coin of
protection.

This coin of pro-
tection, when
shown to the deal-
er, will signify to
him that there are
thousands of women
behind him—thous-
ands of women who
will insist on honest
weights and measure
and will fight against
artificial price-boosing.

Already the Housewives' Protective
Association has accomplished much
to help bring down the high cost of
living.

What is admitted to be the real
"teeth" in the new State food control
bill was put in by the urgent efforts
of The Evening World.

Senator George Slater, who drew
the amendments in question, said: "I
am confident that one of the most
important provisions is the amend-
ment to the hoarding clause, which
was put in almost at the last hour
of the Legislature after a strong argu-
ment in caucus."

"With this clause the new food
commission can seize hoarded
necessaries and can buy and sell
almost forthwith. Thus the
amendment drawn at the earnest
solicitation of The Evening
World leaves no question as to
the power of the commission in
time of emergency."

LEGISLATORS TELL OF THE
EVENING WORLD'S SERVICE.

Lieut. Gov. Schoenrock said: "I am
glad this amendment was put in.
While I have approved the bill as it
stood, I am now certain that with
this added amendment any hoarded
food can be bought and sold by the
State Commission within a maximum
of thirteen days. It must be admit-
ted that this is the most commend-
able feature of the hoarding clause.
It unquestionably has the desired
"teeth." It surely now can be ef-
fective without court procedure."

Senator George F. Thompson said:
"The only teeth in the food bill that
will eliminate red tape is the hoard-
ing clause suggested by The Evening
World. The majority of Senators
were dissatisfied with the hoarding
clause as it was written, since it
meant endless court procedure before
the goods hoarded could reach the public."

"Perishable products would have
had no chance at all. The hoarder
had nothing to lose. All he had to
do, when the Food Commission gave
notice to him that he was hoarding
food, was to appeal to the courts,
where he could endlessly delay the
actual seizure of foods. With the new
amendment advocated by The Even-
ing World the food is seized, bought
and sold, and the hoarder has re-
course to the court afterward in an
appeal for just compensation."

"This is the only method by which
food control could be expedited in
war time. It is in line with the Fed-
eral statute, but the Federal statute
allows 75 per cent. of the appraised
value to be paid to the hoarder, and
he goes to court for the balance af-
terwards. In the State bill he is given
the full amount appraised by the
commission, and he goes to court if
unsatisfied."

"Further, one of the most im-
portant things in the new food
control legislation was the elimi-
nating of the section which would
have made it possible to combine
corporations serving the neces-
sities of life, such as milk. This
was also out of the bill at the
insistence of The Evening World.
I would not have voted for the
bill with this clause in it. And
several other of my associates in
the Senate felt the same way."

"The Evening World is to be
congratulated for so amending
the food bill as to make it more
"workable" and an expedient in
the interest of the public."

Various other legislators expressed
themselves in similar fashion. These

WHITMAN SIGNS STATE BILL FOR CONTROL OF FOOD

Interests of Consumer Are In-
separably Bound With In-
terests of Farmer.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—Gov. Whitman
to-day signed the State Food Control
bill which defines the policy of the
State in relation to the production,
supply and control of the necessities
of life, and to insure an adequate
supplying of such necessities at a
reasonable price.

"The farmer," the Governor says
in a memorandum, "will be bene-
fited by the power of the commis-
sion to purchase, by the provisions
in regard to publicity, by the power
of the commission to compel carriers
to give preference to transportation
of necessities and by provision
authorizing the commission to make
rules preventing the destruction of
sound and marketable food by health
officers."

"The interests of the consumer and
of the people of the State of New
York are inseparably bound up with
the interests of the farmer."

"The honest distributor and middle-
man are essential parts of our eco-
nomic system."

"It would be most unfortunate for
any class to feel that it is bearing
more than its share of the burdens
of the present war."

"We must all bear our fair share
if we are to co-operate so as to
accomplish the result for which we
are striving."

"The passage of this bill will go
far toward lessening the burdens
of taxation and equalizing its distribu-
tion."

include Senate Minority Leader Wag-
ner and Assembly Leader Callahan.

MUCH DEPENDS ON THE COM-
MISSION.

Thus, the Housewives' Protective
Association may expect some action
in the matter of reducing the price
of foodstuffs if the commission to
be appointed by the Governor will
carry out the law.

It is believed the Governor will ap-
point men who have the interest of
the food situation at heart and thus
relief is doubtless in sight.

When the Brown investigating com-
mittee was in New York, the House-
wives' Protective Association held a
mass meeting in the City Hall and
resolutions were sent to the commit-
tee in a plea for the following pro-
visions to be incorporated in the bill.

1. Terminal markets.
2. Strict storage supervision.
3. Power of the Commission to buy
and sell necessities in case of emer-
gency.

4. Municipal milk control.
It was plainly evident, when the
Housewives' Protective Association
was represented before the War Com-
mittee in Albany as the Food Bill was
being discussed, that these matters
had been fully considered.

Every provision they advocated was
put into the bill with the exception of
municipal milk control. It was argued
by the members of the War Com-
mittee that milk is already taken care
of in the bill under the subject of foods.
It remains to be seen whether their
assertions will be carried out in the
control of milk as a food when the
commission acts.

The motto of the Housewives' Pro-
tective Association is "Watchful
Working." The more members added
to the list, the more powerful will be
our cause in the interest of price re-
duction and control of food.

It is all very well to receive pam-
phlets on how to save. This will play
a big part in every home. But we
must see to it that the legal authori-
ties so act as to meet emergencies
by stopping the cornering of the com-
mon necessities of life.

There are no fees or dues.
You can become a member by sign-
ing the application blank and mailing
it to The Evening World.

In union there is strength.

Add your name and thus add
strength.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Cut out this coupon, fill out and mail to the Housewives'
Protective Association, Evening World, No. 63 Park Row.

1917.

Name

Address

I desire to enroll my name as a member of The Evening
World's Housewives' Protective Association.

Enclose 2c stamp to cover postage on membership token.

Soap Shortage in America, Result of War, May Give People Time to Scrub Their Souls



Cleansing the Mind More Im-
portant Than That of the
Body, Declares Dr. James J.
Walsh, Who Deplores the
Modern Tendency to Give
More Time to Physical Clean-
liness Than to Moral Clean-
liness—Baths Were Rare in
Shakespeare's Time, but the
Bard Wrote No Sex Problem
Plays—World Has Progressed
From Dirty Bodies and Clean
Minds to Clean Bodies and
Dirty Minds.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

If the war brings a soap shortage to America we shall have time to scrub
our souls as well as bathe our bodies. Cleanliness may be next to Godli-
ness, but it's a long way to go!

Dr. James J. Walsh is the first to point out this al-
terling thing to the cloud overhanging our modern and
metropolitan worship of physical cleanliness. If we do
not obey Mr. Hoover and "save the fats"—perhaps even
if we do—the United States will feel the soap famine
which now exists in Europe. Only the other day the
municipal authorities of Paris forbade more than two
hot baths per person per week, and in Germany there is a
rigid soap allowance in force. The time may come when
the New York debutante no longer can remark with coy
daring to her dance partner, "This morning as I stepped

out of my little tub—"

But in Detroit the other day Dr. Walsh scoffed sturdily at the fetish
of ultra-cleanliness. Physiologist, psychologist and historian, Dr. Walsh is
one of the most eminent of American scholars. For years he was Dean of
the Fordham University Medical School, and he is the author of "Modern
Progress and History," "The Century of Columbus" and many other books.

"Do you really believe that if the
war makes us short on soap
we shall be long on souls?" I asked
Dr. Walsh, when I found him yester-
day in his home at No. 110 West
Seventy-fourth Street.

"I think that we pay too much at-
tention to our bodies and their clean-
liness, and give too little thought to
our minds and souls," he replied.
"In the 350 years since Shakespeare's
time we have progressed from dirty
bodies and clean minds to clean bodies
and dirty minds—a doubtful better-
ment."

"Shakespeare's London was a dirty
town. The people rarely took baths
and they slept in the clothes they
wore daytimes. But Shakespeare
never wrote a sex problem play, and
a city of 60,000 people supported the
plays he did write. We can't support
his plays in New York with its
five millions, and our minds are
nasty."

"In just what way?" I asked.

"Our minds are unclean because
they are preoccupied with our
bodies and with all that relates to
our bodies," he returned. "We think
and talk about sex novels, problem plays,
birth control, sex hygiene, divorce,
white slavery and other topics of the
same nature."

Just then I had a memory of the
roads over which people travelled in
those middle ages of which Dr.
Walsh writes with glowing enthusi-
asm and which he insists on prefer-
ring to modern civilization. There was
mud along the highways and broken
holes and treacherous sloughs, to say
nothing of Robin Hood and baser
freebooters. As I recall my history,
all these things. The roads were not
mended. But does that prove the vir-
tue of the citizens or their idleness
and lack of social initiative? And
what is our modern discussion and
consideration of moral ruts and pit
falls, through which the centuries
have stumbled blindly, except an honest,
often mistaken, attempt to
mend the roads?

"But surely you do not mean
dirty in order to be good?" I asked.
"I mean that, because of all this
care and worship of physical clean-
liness, they have not time to keep their minds
and souls sanitary," insisted Dr.
Walsh.

"Americans a hundred years ago
were sturdier, happier and more in-
telligent than they are to-day. A hun-
dred years ago people took only one
bath a week, on Saturday nights.
Our truly great men and women lived
in the years of the Revolution and in
the quarter century following it. Even
fifty years ago the bathtub in small
towns was almost unknown."

"It is the acme of spirituality at-
tained by the grubby mail boy
who never touches soap and water if
he can help it?" I thought. But in-
stead of saying "I," I turned my back
on the bath tub and asked Dr. Walsh
if he traced the modern woman's de-
sire for few or no children to her
passion for physical fitness. For the
last time I had seen him he had said
to me with supreme earnestness:
"The kind of woman America most
needs to-day is the woman my
mother was, the woman who, like her,
bears and brings up twelve children,
without neglecting one of them and
without feeling that she is a martyr
to an unjust duty. The rise or fall
of this Nation depends on its wives
and mothers."

He admitted that race suicide may
be partly attributable to too great
solicitude for the body. "The women
are so foolish at that point," he
dismissed me with a weary smile. "I
have a patient, the mother of fifteen
children, who is dying at eighty-
seven."

OVER 5,000,000 TEUTONS ON ALL FRONTS, SAY FRENCH

2,055,000 Men on Russian-Rouma-
nian Front and 2,220,000 Op-
posing French and British.

The Central Empires have more than
five million men on the eastern and
western fronts, according to statistics
made public to-day by Stephen Lau-
zanne, head of the French Official In-
formation Bureau.

"According to official information re-
ceived in Paris from the Russian Gen-
eral Staff," Lauzanne said, "there are
actually on the Russian Roumanian
front 137 enemy divisions (approx-
imately 2,055,000 men) divided as fol-
lows:

"Germany—88 divisions (1,420,000
men).
"Austria-Hungary—41 divisions (615-
000 men).
"Turkey and Bulgaria—four each
(about 60,000 each)."

"Of the 88 German divisions, how-
ever, 12 only (180,000 men) are active.
The others being Landwehr and Land-
sturm troops."

As against these figures for the eastern
front, Lauzanne cited that the
enemy has 148 divisions (2,220,000
men) on the western front, of which
more than 80 (1,200,000 men) are
opposed to the French."

POPE WILL NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAR UP PEACE NOTE

Will Make No Move Until He
Has Heard From All the
Belligerents.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—A despatch to the
Intransigent from Rome says:
"Vatican circles say that Pope
Benedict does not intend to issue a
second or explanatory note to clear
up his peace proposals, as it had been
reported he would do, but will wait
until he has heard from the belliger-
ents before offering any interpretation
of his original communication."

FLYING SCHOOL FOR 600 TO START IN TEXAS

British Instructors From Canadian
Schools to Teach American Offi-
cers How to Train.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A flying
school for training 600 American aviators
will be established immediately
at Fort Worth, Texas, the War De-
partment announced to-day.

English instructors from Canadian
schools will instruct American officers
in training flyers for air service on
the western front.

NEUTRAL SOCIALISTS' STAND.

"Separate Peace Would Be in Opposi-
tion to Interest of Workers."

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29.—"The Social-
ists of neutral countries do not wish
any nation to be crushed in the war,"
said M. Stauning, Socialist leader and
Minister without portfolio, in an address
to-day. "For that reason the constantly
recurring rumors that we desire a sepa-
rate peace between Russia and Ger-
many are meaningless and untrue."

A separate peace would be in com-
plete opposition to the interests of
the international working classes. We de-
sire peace, but for all the nations of the
world. A separate peace would set free
forces which could be employed for the
destruction of single nations, which is
in absolute opposition to the interests
of humanity."

Catholic Federation Hopes Pope's
Efforts for Peace Will Prevail.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—A
cablegram offering " fervent prayer for
happy success of your noble peace ef-
forts," was sent to Pope Benedict by
the American Federation of Catholic
Societies at the closing session of its
convention at Archdiocese Sebastian, Mo.
was signed by Archbishop Sebastian, of
Milwaukee, and Bishop
Thomas F. Lillis of Kansas City.

AMERICAN WOMEN FORM "BATTALION OF DEATH" FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE

They Offer to Enter the Trenches
if War Department So
Decides.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 29.—
Twelve hundred Texas and Oklahoma
women, wives of soldiers in the Regu-
lar, National Army and National
Guard, are organizing a regiment, simi-
lar to the Russian Battalion of Death,
and are ready to serve in any way
designated by the War Department.

The women have offered to serve in
the trenches, if necessary, but say they
believe they can render more valuable
aid to the American Army in France
by performing guard duty, patrol work
and signal corps service, so that more
men might be released for actual fight-
ing.

In the selection of the women phys-
ical fitness and lack of dependents is
being considered as of first importance.

WHY THE RUSSIAN ARMY WENT WITHOUT MUNITIONS

Former War Minister Gave No Con-
tracts for Manufacturing Them,
Successor Testifies.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 29.—Gen. Souk-
homlinoff, former Minister of War,
scarcely gave any thought to the con-
duct of the war, Gen. A. P. Vernander,
former Assistant Minister of War, de-
clared yesterday at the trial of Gen.
Soukhomlinoff for high treason.

The War Minister, Gen. Vernander
said, paid no heed to the equipment of
the army and gave no contracts to
workshops and factories which manu-
factured munitions. As a result, he
testified, the munition production be-
came haltingly and after one hun-
dred and thirty days of the Russian
army was without shells.

Gen. Vernander succeeds Gen. Souk-
homlinoff temporarily as Minister of
War.

REICHSTAG COMMITTEE IN SECRET CONFERENCES

Deliberations Last Through Two
Days, but Nothing About
Them Is Made Public.

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (via London Aug.
29).—The Reichstag War Committee
held a brief session to-day for the fur-
ther discussion of the administration of
occupied territory. Its deliberations of
the last two days have been of a highly
confidential nature, and no report of
the proceedings has been published.

The committee will adjourn on Wed-
nesday until the reconvening of the
Reichstag, which will take place Sept.
26.

The newspapers denounce as wholly
false the reference made by Premier
Kerensky, in addressing the Moscow
Conference, to a recent offer of a sepa-
rate peace. Nothing is known of such
a move in any official quarter here.

EARL GREY DIES IN ENGLAND.

He Was Formerly the Governor
General of Canada.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Earl Grey, for-
mer Governor General of Canada, died
at 6 o'clock this morning at Howick
House, Northumberland, after a long
illness.

Earl Grey was born Nov. 28, 1851.
He was administrator of Rhodesia and
director of the British South Africa
Company prior to becoming Governor
General of Canada in 1904.

U. S. FLYER DIES ABROAD.

Yale Man Contracted Pneumonia
as Result of Accident.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—H. Norman Grieb
of New York died last Sunday of
pneumonia, following injuries re-
ceived at the aviation school. Grieb
was twenty-two years old and a Yale
undergraduate.

Pennsylvania Sends \$25,000 for
Belgian Relief.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Baron Charles de
Bouville, the Belgian Foreign Minis-
ter, has received 100,000 francs from the
Pennsylvania Belgian Relief Committee
to be remitted to King Albert. The
money is for the relief of needy Bel-
gians and for the celebration of the
anniversary of Belgian independence.

Paris May Have Milk Cards This
Winter.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Food Com-
mission is considering the advisability
of introducing milk cards, a scarcity of
milk during the winter being foreseen.
The measure would also be taken with
a view to preventing the more well-
to-do classes from buying up the
supply.

300,000 WOMEN NOW IN SUFFRAGE RANKS IN STATE

Mrs. Whitehouse Tells Confer-
ence of War Work—Pick-
eting Condemned.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Mrs.
Whitehouse, who is president of the
War Work Conference, today told
the conference of the progress of the
suffrage movement in the State. She
said that the movement was now in
the hands of the women of the State,
and that the suffrage movement was
now in the hands of the women of the
State.

A special train from Albany carry-
ing the New York City delegation
added several hundred to the rapidly
increasing throngs of Suffragists.
Among the newly arriving delegates
were Mrs. Augustus Home, Mrs. J.
Fairchild, Miss Adeline Sterling, Mrs.
Orinda Haskell, Mrs. Ogden Mills
Reid, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs.
Daniel Appleton Palmer, Miss Rose
Schneiderman, Mrs. Raymond Brown,
Miss Katharine H. Davis, Mrs. Car-
rie Chapman Catt and Mrs. H. Ed-
ward Dreier.

A heavy rain which began falling
early in the morning failed to dampen
the spirits of the Suffragists but ne-
cessitated a postponement of a pa-
rade to the hall.

The State committee convened in
secret session at 9 o'clock, and the
first general session of the conference
was called to order by Mrs.
Norman de R. Whitehouse at 11
o'clock.

Mrs. Whitehouse, as Chairman of
the party in the State, presented her
report this afternoon. She pointed
out that the war had greatly inter-
fered with the Suffrage campaign
plans and pleaded for vigorous work
in the nine weeks that remain before
election. She declared 800,000 women
in the State had been enrolled as
Suffragists.

TELLS PATRIOTIC SERVICES
PERFORMED BY SUFFRAGISTS.

Mrs. Whitehouse recited the patri-
otic services the Suffragists had ren-
dered since the United States entered
the war. She said in part:

"Reports have been made of our
work in the State census. It is al-
ready an old story that the Nassau
and Westchester County Suffragists
had entire charge of the census-tak-
ing in their counties and in both
places won the praises of the officials
in charge for the excellent work they
did. In New York City over 11,000
women worked in 400 registration
bureaus. In every county of the
State the Suffragists helped to some
degree, either as an organization or
as individuals."

"We furnished an organizer for
the Bureau of Co-operating Agencies
of the State Home Defense Bureau.
We have organized Red Cross chap-
ters where none existed. Suffrage
teams raised money for the Red
Cross Fund. Suffrage speakers were
taught to speak for the Liberty Loan
and the Suffrage Party sold \$4,000,000
worth of the bonds. In many rural
counties the Suffragists organized
canning clubs and sent speakers on
canning and food conservation
throughout the State. We are now
canvassing the women of the State
with the Hoover Food Conservation
pledges."

CAMPAIGN WORK PUT ASIDE TO
HELP UNITED STATES.

"In order to do all this work and
more, we have had to lay aside
much of our Suffrage work. We
had planned to begin a canvass of
the voters as soon as our bill was
out of the Legislature. This impor-
tant work was the first to be sacrific-
ed. We have had to abandon the
Suffrage street meetings, and the
money-raising campaign we had or-
ganized for every district in the
State."

"We have put Government work
first and Suffrage work second. But
in spite of all our sacrifices of time
and effort, we have enrolled, as suf-
fragists, over 800,000 women over
twenty-one years of age in this
State. This is a larger enrolled
membership than either the Republi-
can or Democratic parties of New
York State can boast."

"We know, of course, that we have
failed to reach a large part of the
women of the State, but we find that
of those women whom we have
reached an overwhelming majority
believe in Woman Suffrage and want
to vote. As high as 95 per cent. from
every part of the State is constantly
reported. We believe that if we can-
vass the men of the State, we will
find them almost as generally favor-
able."

"We are faced by an election. We
must win it, but we must work in
order to win it. We believe that the
women of New York State want to
vote enough, if but for their country's
sake, to make the necessary sacrifices
to end now the long struggle for
Woman Suffrage, and we gladly and
confidently predict a glorious victory
on Nov. 6."

Addresses by Gov. Whitman, Mayor
Mitchell of New York and Congress-
man Charles H. Smith of the Forty-
first District are on the programme to-
night.

PROFITS ON WAR MUST PAY ANOTHER HALF A BILLION

Senate Adopts Compromise
That Covers La Follette's
Eight Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—To meet
the radical movement for greater
taxation of war profits, the Senate
Finance Committee to-day agreed to
amendments carrying war profits
taxes of more than 25 per cent. in
place of the present provisions for
24 per cent. The amendments would
increase the war profits tax yield
from \$342,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000 in ad-
dition to the taxes under the present
law and yield a third of the bill's
total taxes.

The agreement was reached to offset
the eight amendments proposed by
Senator La Follette.

The Senate has still to complete the
postal section of the War Revenue Bill
before taking up profits levies. Its
principal action yesterday was to
strike out, by a vote of 29 to 29, the
3-cent letter postage clause, which
would have yielded \$50,000,000.

This action seemed to members of
the Finance Committee to foreshadow
material amendment upward of the
war profits section and deepened their
apprehension. They fear a stampede
in which the proposed taxes on cof-
fee, sugar, tea and cocoa will be
thrown overboard too and the de-
ficiencies in revenue more than ac-
counted for in heavier imposts upon
producers.

Senator La Follette and Senator
Johnson of California formally pre-
sented their amendments to the war
profits provisions of the Finance Com-
mittee bill yesterday. Mr. La Follette
will offer his amendments in serial
numbers. Each would strike from the
bill the graduated excess profits tax as
reported by the committee and sub-
stitute for it a flat rate. He will at
first try for 75 per cent., but if the
Senate fails to adopt that he will go
down the scale to 45 per cent.